pious hearts, and with a history of which nul-lions are so justly proud—is imperilled by at-tempts to rend it asunder into two antagoniz-ing national convocations, and to test the experiment of affiliating one wing of the divided party with those who, from the hour off the birth of the Republican organization, have sought, though ineffectually, to stab it to its death.

have sought, though ineffectually, to stab it to its death.

This experiment has already been tested in Tennessee and Missouri, with exactly identical results. In each State one wing of the Republican party placed in the field a Republican State ticket in opposition to the regular nominees. In each State the Democracy declined to nominate a party ticket, but supported the independent Republicans. In each State appeals were made to the Republican voters to vote for the independent Republican ticket, on the ground that it was really only a choice among men of their own faith. In each State, by these appeals and with the aid of the Democratic vote en masse, the independent Republican State ticket was chosen, but with it a Democratic Legislature and a majority of Democratic Congressmen. In each State a Democratic United States Senator has since been elected. And no States are now claimed though, perhaps, incorrectly—as more certainly against the Republicans than Tennessee and Missouri. It is proposed now to repeat these experiments on the broader arena of the nation. "In vain is the snare set in sight of the bird."

sight of the bird."

It cannot be doubted that many earnest Republicans joined in these State movements, who deeply but unavailingly regret now their results. And, doubtless, many earnest Republicans, influenced by personal or legislative considerations, may have given aid and comfort to the pending movement, in the hope of more auspicious results. But a fort which could be easily held by its defenders in often

in some States now, the national as well as the local Government and laws, despite Pres-ident, Cabinet, Congress, and all the power of the nation being known to be on the side of those whom they seek to intimidate and

unds? Would our national credit, the right arm of

tion can never come in this Republic by any direct vote of Congress or people. Its dan-ger is from indirect action. A party seeking present popularity only—consenting to reduce taxation a hundred and fifty millions, when but fifty could be safely abated; or allowing hundreds of millions of war claims, &c.— would, without doing anything else, impair if it did not shipwreck, the national credit.

# WARINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1872. \*\*The contract transport of the proof, it is not transport productly and the proof in the proof, it is not transport productly. The colorest vice. \*\*When, it life, life, it life, life,

whose wages it has sought to maintain and advance, cannot afford it. But, more than all, the humble and defenseless millions of the South, who owe their emancipation and enfranchisement to the fact of Republican as-cendency over the bitterest opposition, can-not afford it. On its banner they see that trinity of principles so priceless to them— "Liberty for all, Justice for all, Protection for all;" and, till they are assured of that protection against all, neither they nor those

# [From the New York Times ] The Philadelphia Convention and

publican party concerning Horace Greeley's refusal to sign the call of the National Committee for the usual nominating convention. This feeling is particularly strong in the States where elections are pending, and where the sight of the Tribune, distributed under Demosight of the Tribune, distributed under Demo-cratic franks, by Democratic committees, is not uncommon. There is, so far as we can see, room but for one opinion of Mr. Greeley's course. It is simply an act of treachery to political obligations which were voluntarily sumed, and the general observance of which assumed, and the general observance of which is absolutely necessary to the continued usefulness of the party. It is a practical declaration, more significant than words, that Mr. Greeley is controlled more by his prejudices and passions than by his desire to see the right and just cause win.

The National Committee is nothing more

right and just cause win.

The National Committee is nothing more auspicious results. But a fort which could be easily held by its defenders is often most difficult to recapture when lost; while a party which comes into power is always controlled by the elements which constitute a majority of its membership. To capture the fort, the aid of some of its former defenders may be necessary. Once captured, the majority of its victors hold supreme sway. If this is doubted, let Tennessee and Missouri answer the doubter.

If a quarter of a million, or even as many as half a million, Republicans could be induced to join three millions of Democrats in defeating the regular Republican organization, six-sevenths of the new Cabinet would belong proportionately to the dominating wing of the coalition. The supporters of the new Administration in Congress would be of the same political faith. And it does not need to recall the history of Andrew Johnson, nor of John Tyler, to prove that, whatever might have been their political principles when elected, Administrations rapidly assimilate in political opponents, that very necessity, by a force more potential than magnetisan or gravitation, draws them together.

Can the ascendency of the Republican party in our nation be safely or wisely surrendered? sajority of its membership. To capture the fort, the aid of some of its former defenders may be necessary. Once captured, the majority of its vectors hold supreme sway. If this is doubted, let Tennessee and Missouri answer the doubter.

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Can the ascendency of the Republican particular of the National Convention, and the determination of the land to the other. Such, of saw cannot doubt, it will be by an over-went when the political particular proportions, and the declaration of present political proportions, and the declaration of the transmitted present political proportions, and the declaration of the transmitted present political proportions, and the declaration of the transmitted presents as political proportion, and the declaration of the transmitted presents at all its to make any effort whatever the political proportion of the same political prop

of the National Committee it was not a ques-tion of whom the party should nominate, or what principles it should announce; it was only a question whether the party should nominate any one, and whether it should ab-solutely surrender all the principles it ever solutely surrender all the principal and take no steps to avow new professed, and take no steps to avow new this was a question which professed, and take no steps to avow new ones. Moreover, this was a question which the highest authority in the party—its representatives in the last National Convention—had decided beforehand, and that decision the National Committee had no right to undertake to abrogate. The very existence of the Committee grew out of the purpose of the party to maintain its organization. The Committee see whom they seek to manage, how much more deplorable would be ondition of their poor victims with the ablican party out of power? Would hopes of protection increase? Would hopes of protection increase? Would refer wicked and brutal enemies stay their state. If any member of the Committee could not attend to its duties, it was his business to resign, and give an opportunity for ness to resign.

remain in the Committee and decline to act with it was to betray a trust perfectly well defined, and compulsory in its nature.

It surely cannot be said that Mr. Greeley's independence would not allow him to do otherwise than he did. That would be forcing the declared independence has been placed. most burdensome taxation field, and which, when peace came, dared to reduce taxation, year by year, only to such an extent as would not hazard our finances, inspires a confidence that no other organization could command. And its result is seen in the prosperity of the nation, the development of its resources, the enlargement of its productions, the maintenance of the wages of labor, the increased deposits of the poor in savings banks, the steady decline in the gold premium, and the appreciation in the value of our currency and bonds.

Every intelligent man knows that repudiation can never come in this Republic by any irect vote of Congress or people.

Mr. Greeley is, as every man who hopes to influence political action must be, a partisan. He has often acknowledged and enforced the principles of partisan obligations. He knows to influence political action must be, a partisan. He has often acknowledged and enforced the principles of partisan obligations. He knows to influence political action must be, a partisan. He has often acknowledged and enforced the principles of partisan obligations. He knows to influence political action must be, a partisan. He has often acknowledged and enforced the men and brethren "of his party to observe them, times without number. He is even an extreme partisan. He did not hesitate, for instance, in the name of the party, to define the instance, in the name of the party, to define them, times without number. He is even an extreme partisan of associated action, and he has exhorted the men, times without number. He is even an extreme partisan. He did not hesitate, for instance, in the name of the party, to define them, times without number. He is even an extreme partisan. He did not hesitate, for instance, in the name of the party, to define them, times without number. He is even an extreme partisan of associated action, and he has exhorted the men, times without number. He is even an extreme partisan of associated action in the times of partisan obligations. "men and brethren" of his party to observe them, times without number. He is even an extreme partisan. He did not hesitate, for instance, in the name of the party, to denounce Senators Grimes and Fessenden for their action in the impeachment trial, with a bitterness that utterly ignored the claims of individual independence, or even of official duty. And he has been known to assail his friend Hank Smith for partisan derelictions, with a severity which that gentleman's swindling of the widows' and orphans' depositors in the Bowling-green Savings Bank has never for a moment called forth.

We point to these facts in order to say that any force that may be claimed for Mr. Gree-

any force that may be claimed for Mr. Gree-ley's abuse of the Republican Administration on the ground that he is at the present mo-

States and of the State wherein they may reside." The fitceenth amendment says that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or occount of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This is a slightly different doctrine from that of Chief Justice Taney, who denied the citizenship of the negro, and declared that he had no rights which white men were bound to respect.

to respect.

The next national election will be the first in the history of this country affording to colored men a full opportunity to participate as citizens in the choice of President and Vice President. The colored race in 1870 numbered 4,880,009, in a total population of 38,555,983, which is a fraction more than one-eighth of the whole. If we estimate onesixth of this number to be voters, then, ac-cording to the census of 1870, the colored voters will be 813,334. Their increase since cording to the census of 1870, the colored voters will be 813,334. Their increase since the taking of the census must bring the number of the most part in the Southern States. In Mississippi and South Carolina they constitute a large majority of the voting population; and in Louisiana their number is slightly in excess of the white vote. There is hardly a Southern State—if we except Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia—in which they are not sufficiently numerous to hold the balance of power, and by their vote determine the result of any election. Nor are they by any means an insignificant element in several of the Northern States. In 1870 Pennsylvania contained 65,294 colored people, which would give 10,882 colored votes, to say nothing of the increase since that period. The State of New York has about 10,000 such votes. Ohio has nearly 12,000 more. In Illinois there are more than 5,000, and more than 4,000 in Indiana. New Jersey has nearly 6,000, and Connecticut about 2,000. In all the Northern States, with but few exceptions, the colored vote is large enough to make its self distinctly felt as a political power.

This vote ought to be entirely Republican, from one end of the land to the other. Such, as we cannot doubt, it will be by an overwhelming preponderance. Dr. Garnett, himself and the containing preponderance. Dr. Garnett, windown the fact that the party was once more a unit and for gen. Grant, elicited as we cannot doubt, it will be yen overwhelming preponderance. Dr. Garnett, windown the results of the colored vote is large enough to make its self distinctly felt as a political power.

This vote ought to be entirely Republican, from one end of the land to the other. Such, as we cannot doubt, it will be yen overwhelming preponderance. Dr. Garnett, will be the color of a period of the color of the increase since that period. The State of New York has about 10,000 and more than 4,000 in Indiana. New Jersey has nearly the color of the increase since that period. The state of the color of the i

fruits of victory should not be lost. Equal civil and political rights are the law of the land to-day because Republicans have ruled the land for the last ten years. So long as they shall remain in power this law will be vigorously applied for the defense of all men, whether black or white. Their liberty record constitutes the very brightest peac of their constitutes the very brightest page of their political history. General Grant, the Repub-lican President, has been absolutely true to the principles upon which he was elected; and for this he deserves the commendation and thanks of all who love justice, and especially the warmest gratitude of the colored people. The law in his hands has been made a terror

which they have received at a great price, and reminding them that they have nearly a million of votes to cast at the next Presidential election, we exhort them, for the sake of their own interests, and on account of the principles involved, to buckle on the armo principles involved, to buckle on the armor for the approaching struggle, and do valiant service in helping to elect the Republican ticket. There will really be but two parties in the field—the one Republican and the other Democratic; and between these they must make their choice. The one they can trust, as its record amply proves; and the other they cannot, as its record equally proves. other they cannot, as its record equally proves.

The success of the Democratic party at the next Presidential election would be a great disaster to the colored race, especially to the freedmen at the South. The constitutional freedmen at the South. The constitutional amendments are not self-executing; and, hence, they need to be committed not to those who reluctantly accept them as a political necessity, but to those who believe in them, and will see to it that they are armed with all the legislation necessary to make them operative. All the friends of liberty and all the victims of former oppression should unite in defeating a party whose record will go to history as the permanent evidence of its should. history as the permanent evidence of its iniquity. Its past treachery to the principle of equal justice is an abundant reason why its professions for the future should not be trusted.

great facts stand out so prominently in his administration that they compel the admira-tion of the most hypocritical. Republicans of Missouri feel that Gen. Grant was tried in the fires of the rebellion, and came out a vic-torious patriot, an honest man. Three years of trial in the White House has given us assured security at home and increased power among foreign nations. Firmly, silently, and with dignity, he has enforced the laws and with dignity, he has enforced the laws and protected loyal citizens in every portion of the Republic. Important treaties have been made by which we are to receive justice from the great Powers of the Old World. The people know that the President will enforce those treaties. While taxation has steadily decreased, three hundred millions of debt have been paid. The percentage of corruption in Gen. Grant's administration is not as great as that in any of his predecessors, and every known violator of law has been rigorously dealt with. The national credit has gradually inconvenience in obedience to the call of a

held by true and tried friends of Gen. Grant, who do not happen to be versed in the trickery and chicanery of a ward caucus!

"This county, Buchanan, gave B. Gratz Brown 1,253 majority, but to-day almost every Liberal Republican in it is pledged to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. At our last county convention, speeches were made by Messrs. Wikinson, Chandler, and others, and every allusion to the fact that the party was once more a unit and for Gen. Grant, elicited a perfect whirlwind of applause. That is the feeling pervading the Republican masses of Missouri.

"The Missouri Republicans do not enter the contest of 1872 with the same feelings that inspire their brethren of Kansas and Iowa. We go into that contest with none of the pomp and circumstance of a mere parade. Before us lie a sturdy contest, a severe struggle and a doubtful field. We go in to fight; we are determined to win the victory. We have the same enemy to confront which we have encountered on many occasions. We have fought him in the brush, in the prairie, and from house to house. We have worsted him in every engagement, and we shall again conquer. If our old leader is to carry the standard, the old hosts will rally with their old enthusiasm."

# Protection South Demanded.

In an article on the tariff question the Atfollowing sound argument, showing that the South needs protection as well as the North:

South needs protection as well as the North:

Under the old system of political economy in the South, we neither had nor expected to have a manufacturing interest to be protected by import duties. We are content to raise cotton, and to purchase our fabries where prices ranged lowest. Under such a system, free trade was supposed to be to our interest, because it gave us an open market for the raw material where the demand was greatest; and it opened to us the markets of Europe where prices of manufactured articles ranged lowest. The fact that such a system of discrimination against home manufactures was detrimental against home manufactures was detrimental to the industry of the Eastern States of the Union, and, to that extent, injurious to the real prosperity and independence of the Re-public, was not considered; or if considered of sufficient weight to influence Southern opinion. In vain did Mr. Clay and his Whig allies demonstrate that such a narrow, sectional policy would ultimately impoverish the Southern States, by exhausting the productive southern States, by exhausting the productive power of our soil; by stifling everything like manufactures and diversified industry, and, in the end, make us the poorest and most de-pendent section of the Union. The Demo-cratic party had adroitly linked free trade and slavery together, and made these the control-ling elements of party faith. The result was seen in the nullification troubles of 1832, which, however, were finally adjourned until

The changes wrought during the last decade have been thorough; and the Southern States of to-day, while they still retain their climatic and other natural advantages over land. those of New England in favor of agriculture, possess equal advantages with the East as respects the natural facilities for manufac-

by party spirit.

I made my preparations for departure openly, and the omniscient reporter foretold the day of sailing before I knew it precisely. Rumor said, long ago, that I might be summoned before a Senatorial committee to give evidence in the matter of loan made to the Dominican Government lest summer; and I Dominican Government last summer; and I held myself ready to obey. But days and weeks passed without any summons. Finally, a few hours before sailing, came a

letter from the Capitol, closing thus: "I hope, in going this week, you are not aware of the examination the committee is about to

I am ready to tell all those who have a right to ask me what I know of the measures taken last summer to raise funds for supporting in power that administration in this island which alone has been able to maintain them four consecutive years.

The people of the United States have a right to know what part its supreme Executive takes in any international affairs; and to them I say, what I should have testified on oath before the Senatorial committee; that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, our

to the best of my knowledge and belief, our Executive had no part or lot in raising the loan above alluded to. It was a fair business transaction of private

parties, upon their own risk and responsibil-ity, into which a Congressional committee has no more right to inquire than into the legitimate business of mercantile houses.

To send for persons and papers, at public cost, to pry into such a matter, and with such selfish motives, is an abuse of place and pow-er; and I trust that some of the witnesses will protest against it, as a piece of Senatorial

impertinence.

As to the project of annexation, so far as I know, President Grant has loyally kept the promise which he gave the people in his message—to leave the matter in their hands. It is lamentable that what should be taken as a soldier's word of here. In an article on the tariif question the At-lanta (Ga.) New Era, of Saturday, has the many as no more binding than the pledge of

a common politician.

As for my humble errand, it is not to evade

As for my numble erraind, it is not to evade any duty of a loyal citizen.

It is not a political one. I am not authorized to say one word in behalf of our Executive. So far as I know, while President Grant has held steadily to his individual belief that the project of annexation was wise and good, has as steadily refused, in his capacity of

ne has as steamly refused, in his capacity of magistrate, to interfere in its behalf.

But, although my errand is neither political nor financial, if I can, by any fair means, help dispel the errors and the bugbears which have been purposely held up before our people to deter them from ever considering the great measure of annexation mon its merits. great measure of annexation upon its merits, and to confound it in their minds by side issues with miserable party interests, I shall do so, without fear or favor, sure of thereby promoting the national prosperity and the cause of humanity. ause of humanity.

At Sea, off Santo Domingo, Feb. 11, 1872.

## [Correspondence of the Woman's Journal.] Mrs. Howe's Letters. First Glances and Greetings in Santo Do-

SAMANA, SAN DOMINGO, February 20, 1872.

Sunday at Puerto Plata was a day of more interests than one. At 10 o'clock A. M., we went to attend morning service in the little Wesleyan chapel, which is at once the only etain their tages over land. Ornament it has none, unless a very griculture, simple reading-desk, covered for the nonce the East as superfluous. That Georgia in 1872 has even greater natural facilities for diversified home industry than Massachusetts, no man who has given the subject a moment's thought can doubt. Nay, it is now conceded by the more intelligent and progressive men of both political parties, that what we now most need is the development of our great matural resources in the way of mining, manufactures, and internal improvements. We are then confessedly as much interested in the treested in the treested in the reson which so level to great a standard—excellent. The business of whaling, once so great and profitable, seems to be dying slowly, but not the less surely. The New Beliford Standard treatment bountets. So far as we could see, every face bore the expression of receive tariff as is Massachusetts or Pennsylvania and the other manufacturing and manufactures. The business of whaling, once so great and profitable, seems to be dying slowly, but not the less surely. The New Beliford Standard—excellent. The business of whaling, once so great and profitable, seems to be dying slowly, but not the less surely. The New Beliford Standard—excellent. The business of whaling, once so great and profitable, seems to be dying slowly, but not the less surely. The New Beliford Standard—excellent. The business of whaling, once so great and profitable, seems to be dying slowly, but not the less surely. The New Beliford Standard—excellent. The business of whaling, once so great and profitable, seems to be dying slowly, but not the less surely. The New Beliford Standard—excellent. The business of whaling, once so great and profitable, seems to be dying slowly, but not the less surely. The Polos at two hundred pound trunk up two flights, be down undered pound trunk up two flights, be down undered pound trunk up two flights, he day on the Grand Duke, and had his coat stolen. Thus proving that Grant is drunk every morning before breakfast.

—The business of whaling, once so great and profitable, seems to be dying slowly, but not the less surely. T name. The service is the Wesleyan selection from the Anglican Book of Common Prayer, read by a person who occupies the position of a local preacher in the denomination. The

mana, as at Puerto-Plata, the arrival of the "Tybee" was hailed with eager satisfaction. Her departure from New York having been Her departure from New York having been unusually delayed, many surmises had sprung up in the minds of those to whom she is almost the sole messenger of civilization. Rice was selling at Puerto-Plata at forty cents per pound. The price of flour had advanced correspondingly. Many feared that the career of the "Tybee" had ended in some untoward way. She had either met with an accident, or Spofford Brothers had concluded to withdraw her from her welcome service. Very pleasant it was to see the little steamer so cordially received.

cordially received.

At Samana a boat was placed at our disposal, by the aid of which we reached the center of the town with little fatigue. Mrs. posal, by the aid of which we reached the center of the town with little fatigue. Mrs. Hoom, the wife of a Dutch merchant of the place, received us very hospitably. Rev. Jacob James, colored, and a Methodist Minister, took us to see his little chapel, his house, and the room in it which he devotes to his school. Some ninety scholars assemble here daily, and receive such instructions as can be afforded. The school apparatus was touching in its poverty. There was a tolerable assortment of benches, a table, and one or two dilapidated desks. Three or four small wooden shelves held the whole library of the worthy pastor and teacher. A single copy of Emerson's Arithmetic was made to do duty, two or three books of grammar, and very little else! Rev. Dr. Norris promised to send, on his return home, a sufficient number of books for the Sunday school, and we, on Club and Journal! promised that you should gather and send an assortment of the works made use of in our primary schools. works made use of in our primary schools. So pray let the pious work of begging begin at once. Let one of you invade the precincts of Lee & Shepard; let another boldly lay siege to Ide & Dutton; Brewer and Tileston must not escape. There are ninety souls asking for food as young birds in the nest open their callow beaks for the parental morsel. America owes these books to her remote children, scattered on this distant shore, but children, scattered on this distant shore, but not weaned from their love for her. So, dear Club and Journal, beg! we beg of you. It is more honorable to beg for others than to steal for ourself. Of this let us be mindful.

> [From the Pittsburg Gazette.] "Chicken Feed."

A mad dog was killed in Augusta, Ky., the coldest night last week. No Democratic editor would require more convincing proof than this of the utter profligacy of the Republican

administration. Three women have applied to Commodore Vanderbilt for situations as conductors on the N. Y. Central Railroad. No plainer evidence

than this has yet been given of the perfidy and treachery of General Grant. The Grand Duke laughed until the tears

ame into his eyes when he looked at the shrove Tuesday carnival in New Orleans. What further proof of Grant's simplicity in the New York frauds could any Democrat

isitor on the floor of the United States Senate chamber, and could not comprehend what was said around him. Surely after such an ex-ample no logical man would vote for Grant for

Julius Cæsar was a soldier and wanted to be king. President Grant was a soldier, con-sequently there is terrible danger that in case he were re-elected he would overthrow all our existing institutions and crown himself Em-peror of the District of Columbia.

Chicago asks the Government to give the walls, foundation, and site of the old custom-house, which are still standing, to the city for a public library. This is a capital chance to assist the party in power. If the request is granted the cry is to be: Reckless extrava-gance. If it is refused the shout is to be: Hard-hearted parsimoniousness.

A sharp Memphisian, desirous of seeing Alexis, took off his coat, put a Saratoga trunk on his shoulder, and walked up stairs, evading the police, who were instructed to keep everybody out of the Peabody House. He carried

it it diot shipwreck, the national credit of the pay-day came, and an empty Treasury failed in the pay-ent of interest on the many did to the pay-ent of the

# RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES:

sing square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full

inn are computed by the square.

Advertisements inserted for a less time than three months are charged transient rates.

# NEWS CLIPPINGS.

—The first daily newspaper established in England was the *Daily Courant*, published by Elizabeth Mallet, in February, 1702.

-It turns out that McDevitt, the billiard champion, was not burned at Chicago, but is now alive and well at Boise City, Montana.

—An Atlanta man wants the thief who stole his well-bucket and rope to come back and get the well, as it is of no present use to

success in his recent Southern tour. In Texas he drew immense audiences at \$5 a -"Those who buy tombstones of us look

with pride and satisfaction upon the graves of their friends," is the advertisement of an Eastern stone-cutter. -There is a portentous rumor that Andrew

Johnson will be present at the Cincinnati con-vention with the constitution in a fine state of preservation, and an assortment of flags

—The first book ever printed was the book of Psalms, by Faust and Scheffer, A. D. 1457. It was printed on one side only of the leaves, after which they were in the binding pasted book to book back to back.

—An honest country parson, who, in the time of great drought, was desired to pray for rain, answered: "Til willingly do it to oblige you, but it is to no purpose while the wind is in this quarter.

—So many congratulatory addresses, approving Prince Bismarck's course on the schools inspection bill, have been sent to that personage that, despairing of being able to answer them all, he has published a polite reply applicable to all.

—They have shut up Brigham Young at Camp Douglass, and deprived him of the so-ciety of the last dozen or twenty of his amia-ble consorts, because he would be in the fashion and give balls and champagne suppers in his suite of apartments at Salt Lake City, just as the morry Stakes, does in his of New just as the merry Stokes does in his at New York.

-From late dispatches we glean that the famine in Persia shows no signs of abatement. Men and women are dying in the streets; corpses of children strew the roadside. The sickening oder of the decayed dead taints the air, breeds a pestilence and hastens the work of starvation. The extinction of the nation seems imminent, for they cannot be reached.

-Throwing one's boots at a noisy and —Throwing one's boots at a hosy and intrusive dog may be a very effective way of getting rid of the visitor, but it is not always economical. An irascible deacon up in Connecticut tried it the other day and the dog seized the expensive missiles and disappeared. The deacon thinks it was a "put-up job," some unprincipled party training his dog to obtain boots by just that process.

-A worthy Scotch couple when asked how their son had broken down so early in life, gave the following explanation: "When we begun life together, we worked hard and lived upon porridge and such like, gradully adding to our comforts as our means improved, until we were able to dine off a bit of roast meat and sometimes a boilt chickie, (chickeu;) but Jack, our son, he worked backward, and

began with the chickie first. -The remains of a mastodon have recently —The remains of a mastodon have recently been discovered in a swamp near Otisville, Orange county, New York. Nearly all the bones have been dug out, and the skeleton, when put together, will be fourteen feet high and twenty-five feet long. The contents of the stomach were also discovered, and found to consist of very large leaves and long blades of strange cross features are inches.

-Horace Greeley says that rutabagas are not indigenous to Western farms. A Durham not indigenous to western arms. A Darman pig can root a baga in about two minutes. They grow best on a sandy loam, especially the red-haired ruta, which is accustomed to seaweed and intense cold. In mountainous countries they grow fast, and are principally used to fatten penfowls and domestic quadrumans. In planting a Sincer sewing, maching mana. In planting, a Singer sewing-machine is as good as any, though an iron-toothed rake will be found serviceable. Plant in rows, and prune once a month with a broad-ax. Be careful that you don't make a mistake and get turnip seed.

-Most, if not all who read on railroads, are sensible of weight and weariness about Wachtel had a splendid audience in Chihigh medical authority by the fact that the cago, thus proving beyond a Democratic doubt exact distance between the eyes and paper that President Grant has bestowed 5.678.- cannot be maintained. The concussion and oscillations of the train disturb the power of vision, and variation, however slight, is m by an effort at accommodation on the part the eyes. The constant exercise of so de cate an organ produces fatigue, and if the practice of railroad reading is persisted in must result in permanent injury. Added to this difficulty is bad or shifting light. The safe and prudent mode is to read little if any. The deliberate finishing of volumes in railway cars is highly detrimental.

-"Sur," said an Irish philologist to an anxious inquirer, "there is no slang in the collokial expressions of my countrymen. Ivery word, sur, deservedly has an honorable pedigree, bedad! But corruption is aitin' into language, and contraction playin' the divil wid the words of it. Luck, if you plaze, at that bastely 'alms;' that was once a word o five syllables, and is now a beggar wid wan. Thin luck at 'shanty,' properly 'shed handy,' and again, at 'shindy,' that some whelp, too cowardly to fight, and too lazy to spake classical English, has abbreviated from 'shindigla-dation'—a most beautiful and expressive term, bedad! significant of the manly sport that lint so much glory and renown to the sons of ould Ireland. It's a sorrow and a shame!— it is—and the world is sufferin' from it the day, bedad!" -In Polynesia, Tahiti, the young ladies

—In Polynesia, Tahiti, the young ladies have what may be nildly designated as rather jocund manners. The most bashful and coy never will pass you without a greeting, a glance of the eyes; or else, perhaps, she will come up coquettishly, and ask you for the loan of your cigar; take a few pulls at it, and hand it back again gracefully to the rather astonished owner; and then, with a parting compliment, which you most likely don't understand, let you go your way in peace—or not. The proper way to walk in Tahiti is as follows: You put your arm around her neek, and she hers around your waist, and hangs on your breast in a limpy, affectionate man-